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Moscow's Fisheries Development Program in the Non-Communist Third World: The New Offensive

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A Research Paper

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August 1986*

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**Moscow's Fisheries Development
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Key Judgments

*Information available
as of 30 April 1986
was used in this report.*

The Soviets over the past year and a half have moved decisively to protect their extensive and profitable fishing interests in the non-Communist Third World. Successful initiatives include:

- The extension of Soviet fishing operations in the Pacific through an August 1985 licensing agreement with Kiribati, the first with a developing state in the South Pacific.
- A 25-percent increase in 1984 over previous total pledges in fisheries assistance to LDCs through provision of \$100 million in new aid that will expand shore facilities in Africa for use by the Soviet fleet.

Moscow is also working to gain additional fishing rights in the western Pacific, an area hitherto fished mostly by US and other Western fleets.

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The new Soviet assistance brings LDC fisheries aid to more than half a billion dollars under a program that has grown steadily since it began in earnest in the late 1960s. Although this miniprogram represents only about an estimated 2 percent of total Soviet economic pledges to non-Communist LDCs, its impact has been extensive, profitable to Moscow, and highly cost effective in terms of financial outlays. For example, for less than \$10 million annually, the USSR has:

- Gained access to ports and fishing grounds for its fishing fleet in 44 less developed countries.
- Supported \$80-125 million a year in hard currency earnings from fish exports.
- Overcome fuel and services bottlenecks at home (where trawlers sometimes spend inordinate amounts of time in port because of congestion or diesel shortages) by using the resources of LDC ports for resupply.
- Supported its annual marine catch of 8-9 million metric tons with at least 2 million metric tons from LDC waters.
- Improved the domestic protein supply without the costly investment required for equivalent results from farm production.
- Improved intelligence gathering capability and potential in case of need.

Research activity to catalog seabed resources also has provided valuable economic information about the coastal and territorial waters of 30 countries under the fisheries aid program.

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The program has not served Moscow's fishing aid customers nearly as well. It has failed to develop viable fishing industries in LDCs and has not helped LDCs remedy their pressing food needs. LDC complaints have centered around:

- Soviet failure to meet contract obligations to construct promised shore facilities or train local personnel.

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- Harmful Soviet fishing practices that reduce availability of fish to local fleets.
- Fish shortages caused by not delivering promised amounts of fish or delivering less desirable varieties.

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In spite of Moscow's well-known penchant for not honoring fishing pacts, LDCs continue to deal with Moscow for political reasons, for short-term gains in the form of licensing fees, and because they lack alternative financing for fisheries development.

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Moscow's Fisheries Development Program in the Non-Communist Third World: The New Offensive

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The Soviet Fishing Fleet: Wide Ranging and Profitable

The Soviet Union has one of the world's most active fishing industries. It is a significant earner of hard currency as well as a source of food for the USSR's population. Soviet exports of fish products have averaged about \$250 million annually since 1975, and reached \$360 million in 1983, with at least one-third of these exports going to hard currency customers. []

In recent years, the USSR's annual ocean catch has averaged about 8-9 million metric tons, second only to that of Japan, according to UN statistics. The Soviet catch peaked at 9.4 million tons in 1976 and fell steadily until 1978 as 200-mile exclusive economic zones (EEZs) came into force for most countries. Anticipating establishment of these zones, Moscow had begun in the early 1970s to revise traditional fishing practices by concluding agreements to fish LDC waters (which contain two-thirds of the world's fish resources). This process accelerated after the United States, Canada, and European countries excluded the USSR from some of its most important fishing grounds in 1977. In the 1980s the catch from LDC waters has nearly offset earlier losses elsewhere. []

The Fisheries Aid Program: Entree at Bargain Prices

The fisheries aid program was Moscow's earliest means to gain entree to LDC ports and servicing facilities. Since its first extension of fisheries credit to Guinea in 1959, the USSR has used this cost-effective program to gain a presence in the fishing sector of 44 non-Communist LDCs. By 1986 the USSR had pledged more than \$500 million in fisheries aid and proposed 24 joint ventures, of which 12 have become operational. In 1985 about 1,000 Soviet fisheries personnel were providing technical services to LDCs, and more than 750 LDC trainees were studying fishing in the USSR. []

At the same time, expenditures on this program have been very modest. Only about \$10 million in aid flows annually to LDCs under Soviet fishing aid agreements. Moscow probably also has paid another \$10 million annually in recent years for licensing fees and the use of drydock facilities. In contrast, the returns from the fishing aid program are enormous:

- The Soviet catch from coastal waters bordering exclusively on LDCs accounts for about one-third of Moscow's recorded marine catch, according to UN statistics (see figure 1). 25X1
- The minimum allowable catch from the territorial waters of only six African countries (Angola, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Mozambique, and Sierra Leone) was valued at about \$300 million at average prices for the USSR's African catch in 1984. Soviet underreporting of catches and poaching could double this value, according to many fishing experts. At least \$1 billion worth of fish is caught every year by the Soviets off LDC coasts.
- Through sales to West European customers, Moscow earns at least \$100 million in hard currency annually on the catch from LDC coastal waters. [] 25X1

Joint Ventures: An Effective Instrument

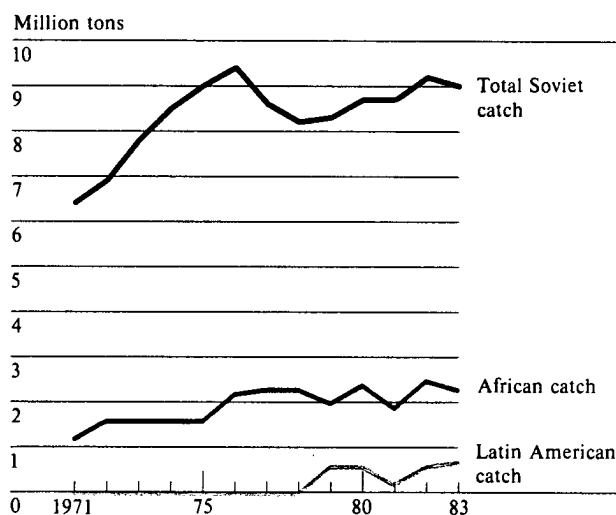
The Soviet fishing program in the non-Communist Third World has evolved from a search for logistic support in the 1960s, through a focus in the early 1970s on obtaining licensing agreements, to its current multifaceted format that uses aid, licensing fees, and the establishment of joint ventures with partners reluctant to commit resources without equity participation. [] 25X1

The USSR has preferred licensing agreements as the most direct way to gain access to LDC resources without a potentially burdensome commitment to 25X1

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Figure 1
USSR: The Marine Catch^a



^a Excludes catch from inland waters.

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upgrade local fishing sectors. Under these arrangements, the USSR pays a flat fee based on the size of the catch. But where necessary, it enters joint ventures with countries (such as Argentina and Mauritania) where tight governmental restrictions on foreign fishing make licensing arrangements illegal, or where the LDC partner insists on capital investments. In contrast, most LDCs prefer joint ventures or aid in the belief that they will be able to develop their local industries.

A review of Soviet agreements shows that the usual joint-venture arrangement provides for 51-percent ownership by local interests and 49 percent by Sovrybflot, the Soviet foreign trade entity under the Soviet Fisheries Ministry that handles foreign fisheries matters. Moscow provides capital in the form of trawlers, port development, processing facilities, and training, while the LDC provides port access and repays its share of the initial capital investment with profits from the venture. Since the late 1970s, Moscow has generally provided concessionary aid (which requires the highest degree of financial commitment) only to longtime partners who show signs of abrogating fishing agreements.

The Early Years: Logistics Paramount

The Soviet fisheries program of the 1960s emphasized bunkering agreements to support fishing activities in distant waters. The first agreement was signed with Guinea in 1959 for onshore storage facilities. It was followed by aid to 17 other African countries as Moscow moved into the rich sardine grounds in the South Atlantic. Thereafter, the USSR shifted attention to the maritime nations along the Indian Ocean and to Latin American countries in the Southern Hemisphere. For most countries, Soviet assistance agreements provided for improved port facilities for cargo handling, storage of goods, refrigeration, and ship repairs; trawlers; research; and technical assistance and training for LDC crews. In return, the USSR gained worldwide access to shore facilities for its fleet and was able to repair and refuel vessels, transfer crews, and process some of the catch on-shore.

Although few ports around the world deny Soviet ships access for fueling and provisioning, spacious anchorages and well-equipped facilities are needed to service Soviet trawler and factory ship fleets that often number 100 or more. By the early 1970s, the Soviets had fisheries agreements that entitled them to bunkering and transshipment points in almost every area fished by their vessels.

An Outreach Program for the 1980s

Moscow's current strategy combines offers to new LDC recipients with offers of new programs for old customers to keep their interest. Moscow's most recent targets have been the microstates of the southwest Pacific, where Soviet persistence recently paid off with a licensing agreement with Kiribati. This small island nation is the first to respond to a number of Soviet offers of fisheries assistance to countries of the western Pacific and Indian Ocean. The one-year renewable agreement with Kiribati allows the Soviets to fish for tuna (Moscow's first such venture, using tuna boats built recently in Poland), but does not

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provide port rights for refueling or reprovisioning. Moscow agreed to pay \$1.7 million for one year's fishing rights, at least 10 percent of Kiribati's budget for 1985. The prospects for Soviet agreements with Vanuatu and Western Samoa apparently have improved since the accord with Kiribati was signed. []

The Soviet Union's interest in the rich southeastern Pacific fishing grounds off Latin America and in Antarctic krill reserves has also led Moscow to pursue fishing agreements in Latin America with renewed vigor in the past two years. In Peru, where the Soviets have access to shore facilities they built at Paita in the 1970s, energetic lobbying by Moscow to maintain its presence in Peruvian waters has increasingly come under attack by domestic fishing interests. The Soviet fleet off Peru currently is operating under a short-term licensing agreement because the new government is undecided about renewing a fishing agreement that, in effect, allows Moscow unlimited access to Peru's resources because of Lima's inability to police its waters. []

While the USSR pursued its aggressive campaign in the southwestern Pacific and Latin America, it also continued its contacts in Africa. In the 1980s the USSR has signed new fisheries aid agreements with Angola, Guinea, Madagascar, and Seychelles and renewed agreements with Mozambique and Sierra Leone. It has made offers to Cape Verde, Congo, and Mauritius for the renewal of fishing privileges that have lapsed over the past few years. The agreements with Angola and Guinea are notable for their large size and their broad scope. These agreements call for port construction, processing facilities, and development of artisanal and deep sea fishing—activities that we believe will enable Moscow to maintain its presence in the fishing industries of these countries. []

Dissatisfaction With the Aid Program

Once an LDC has signed a Soviet fishing agreement, it often finds that the USSR falls far short on implementation. Complaints have surfaced in several areas. []

Failure To Meet Contract Obligations. An almost universal criticism is that the Soviets do not provide the facilities and training promised under agreements:

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- In Ghana, the USSR did not train Ghanaians to operate the trawlers provided them and pulled out of Ghana's industry when Accra ran short of cash to pay for Soviet experts and spare parts. Ghana's fleet was left crippled.
- A \$40 million project in Somalia to relocate nomads and to use them in developing a local fishing industry was a complete fiasco. The only beneficiaries were the Soviets who were allowed to fish Somalia's waters as part of the agreement. Somalia received no profits from the joint venture; its share went to pay the operating costs of the Soviets, who dominated the company. Cancellation of the agreement in 1977 was greeted with popular acclaim.

Similar complaints about not receiving promised equipment have come from Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Morocco, and Mauritania. []

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Harmful Fishing Practices. Soviet fishing practices often do substantial damage to the local industry, according to Western experts. The Soviets have been guilty of overfishing in Angola, Cameroon, Chile, Guinea, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, and Peru. In Sierra Leone, the Soviets have been observed using extrafine mesh nets that do not permit young fish to escape, fishing so close to shore that their trawlers destroy nets set out by local fishermen, and illegally fishing in the coastal spawning grounds. []

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Fish Shortages. The USSR's fish deliveries under quota agreements fail to meet even the most minimal LDC food production goals. Under typical fishing agreements, fish deliveries to LDCs generally comprise 8 to 15 percent of the total catch. Soviet trawlers often underreport their catch, reducing the amount of fish they must surrender for local consumption:

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Red Herrings

Displaying increasing sensitivity to LDC accusations about fishing abuses, Moscow's fisheries ministry responded for the first time at a press conference in Sierra Leone in May 1984. The minister asserted that Moscow loses \$5-10 million a year in Sierra Leone because of the great distances its fleet must travel. He said the Soviets continued to honor the agreement because "We are of the opinion that we are providing help to the people of this country."

- Some countries believe that the Soviets cheat by transferring most of their catch to processing ships at sea rather than bringing it into port. The quality of the fish the Soviets deliver often is poor, composed of undesirable varieties and badly preserved.
- Severe fish shortages have been reported in previously well-stocked markets in Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, and Mozambique since fishing agreements were signed with the USSR.

These shortages have earned the Soviets much ill will among the local people.

Why LDCs Accept Soviet Fisheries Aid

Developing countries have a number of reasons for signing fishing agreements with the Soviet Union in spite of well-publicized evidence that such agreements may be detrimental to their industries in the long run. The most pressing is economic need. Fishing resources often represent an important source of food, employment, and revenue for the poorer LDCs. Although their coastal waters may contain rich fish resources, LDCs often lack both the means to exploit them efficiently and to protect them from poaching by other nations. To an LDC with few funding alternatives, the Soviet aid program appears to offer opportunities to develop this potentially important area.

Politics play a role as well. Angola, Mozambique, and Nicaragua signed fishing agreements with Moscow shortly after the Soviets became their major military supplier because they believed the Soviets also would

improve domestic fishing industries. Now these countries' dependence on the USSR for assistance in combating insurgencies makes it hard for them to resist Soviet pressures to conclude damaging fisheries agreements even though they are dissatisfied with Soviet efforts.

Outlook

Moscow's recent successes in the southwestern Pacific have given it entree into an area where it traditionally has had no presence. Moscow has been able to capitalize on the resentment of island nations over American disregard for their jurisdiction over migratory species, such as tuna, in their exclusive economic zones to encourage the island governments to review their policies excluding Soviet fishing in the area. Increasing economic problems and declining aid contributions from traditional donors also attract these countries to Soviet offers. A Soviet fishing presence in the 14.5 million square kilometers of territory presently claimed by these island states would end the Western monopoly in the area.

As long as Western countries remain indifferent to the development of viable fishing and conservation programs in the Third World, LDCs will continue to sign agreements with Moscow in spite of known Soviet violations and the general dissatisfaction of most recipients with the program. For example, Guinea, which has criticized its fishing agreement with the Soviets and has sought Western aid and investment, was forced to renew its agreement with Moscow in July 1984 because no Western donors responded to a Western estimate in 1983 that Guinea's fishing industry could be properly established for less than \$5 million. The new Soviet agreement involves new aid commitments and a much larger Soviet presence in Guinea's fishing industry. In the case of Kiribati, Moscow's high bid for licensing arrangements, about \$1.7 million for one year, exceeded aid or commercial offers from any other source.

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An Intelligence Spinoff

Although the fishing fleet as a whole does not have an explicit intelligence collection mission, individual ships report on targets of opportunity and are occasionally tasked by Soviet military and intelligence organizations. In some cases Soviet fishing vessels may represent the only Soviet presence close to a naval action. In addition, Moscow's right to change fishing crews and/or to make port calls to service the fishing fleet enables it to move agents in and out of the country, provides another source of information on foreign coasts and ports, and helps it to disseminate Soviet propaganda. In wartime, the Soviet fishing fleet would be subordinated to the military and could perform some replenishment operations.

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The economic intelligence derived from the fisheries and oceanographic research program probably is far more useful to Moscow than other types of information gathered by the fishing fleet. Fisheries research vessels under contract to LDCs provide the Soviets not only with the data on fish stocks and varieties necessary to fish successfully in LDC waters, but also data on seabed mineral resources off LDC coasts. The USSR has conducted extensive studies in the waters of 30 LDCs under its fisheries aid program.

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For Moscow, access to LDC waters and ports will continue to be the most critical element in maintaining and expanding the Soviet fishing industry. Until now, the USSR's richest fishing grounds have been the northwest Pacific and northeast Atlantic; in these areas, fishing operations have reached capacity. The UN Food and Agricultural Organization estimates that the greatest unexploited fish resources lie in the west Indian Ocean and the Southern Hemisphere, including the Antarctic. Moscow is expanding its use of fisheries aid programs to acquire bunkering and fishing rights to exploit these waters through an aggressive program of offers to Latin American and western Pacific countries, while maintaining its program in Africa.

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Confidential**Appendix**

Table 1 *Million US \$*
USSR: Fisheries Aid to Non-Communist
LDCs, by Year

| | |
|--------------|------------|
| Total | 516 |
| 1959-74 | 204 |
| 1975 | 63 |
| 1976 | 7 |
| 1977 | 16 |
| 1978 | NEGL |
| 1979 | 41 |
| 1980 | 58 |
| 1981 | 21 |
| 1982 | 10 |
| 1983 | NEGL |
| 1984 | 96 |
| 1985 | 0 |

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Confidential**Table 2**

Million US \$

**Soviet Assistance to Non-Communist LDCs
for Fisheries Development, 1959-December 1985 ^a**

| | Extended | Drawn | | Extended | Drawn |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|----------|-------|
| Total | 515 | 247 | | | |
| North Africa | 36 | 9 | East Asia | 17 | 15 |
| Algeria | 4 | 4 | Indonesia | 15 | 15 |
| Mauritania | 29 | 5 | Malaysia | 2 | 0 |
| Morocco | 3 | 0 | Latin America | 32 | 7 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 242 | 76 | Argentina | 5 | 0 |
| Angola | 61 | 10 | Chile ^b | 10 | 0 |
| Benin | 1 | 1 | Nicaragua | 15 | 5 |
| Cape Verde | 5 | 1 | Peru | 2 | 2 |
| Equatorial Guinea ^b | 1 | 0 | South Asia | 24 | 21 |
| Gambia, The ^b | 2 | NEGL | Bangladesh | 15 | 15 |
| Ghana | 14 | 3 | India | 2 | 2 |
| Guinea | 37 | 10 | Maldives ^b | NEGL | 0 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 11 | 8 | Pakistan | 4 | 4 |
| Kenya | 2 | 0 | Sri Lanka | 3 | 0 |
| Liberia | NEGL | NEGL | Middle East | 164 | 119 |
| Mauritius ^b | 5 | 2 | Egypt | 16 | 2 |
| Mozambique | 24 | 24 | Iran | 9 | 8 |
| Senegal | 4 | 4 | Iraq | 25 | 25 |
| Seychelles | 20 | NEGL | North Yemen | 15 | 12 |
| Sierra Leone | 7 | 7 | South Yemen | 99 | 72 |
| Somalia ^b | 47 | 5 | | | |
| Sudan ^b | NEGL | 0 | | | |
| Tanzania | 1 | 1 | | | |

^a In the case of joint ventures, only grants and credits for financing Soviet equipment and partner country equity shares are included; costs of training and Soviet advisers are excluded.

^b Program discontinued.

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Table 3
USSR: Status of Fishing Programs in
Non-Communist LDCs

| Valid Agreements | | Canceled Agreements | Outstanding Offers |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Algeria ^a | Maldives ^a | Chile | Brazil |
| Angola ^b | Mauritania ^b | Equatorial Guinea | Burma |
| Argentina ^b | Mexico ^b | Jamaica | Cape Verde |
| Bangladesh | Morocco ^b | Mauritius | Comoros |
| Benin ^b | Mozambique ^b | Somalia | Congo |
| Cameroon ^b | Nicaragua ^b | | Costa Rica |
| Egypt ^b | North Yemen | | Cyprus |
| Gambia, The ^a | Pakistan | | Ecuador |
| Ghana ^b | Peru | | Equatorial Guinea |
| Guinea ^b | Portugal | | Fiji |
| Guinea-Bissau ^b | Senegal | | Kenya |
| Guyana ^b | Seychelles | | Madagascar |
| India | Sierra Leone ^b | | Mauritius |
| Indonesia ^a | Singapore ^b | | Papua-New Guinea |
| Iran | Spain ^b | | Solomon Islands |
| Iraq ^b | Sri Lanka ^b | | Tonga |
| Kiribati | Sudan | | Tuvalu |
| Liberia ^a | Tanzania ^a | | Uruguay |
| Malaysia ^b | Tunisia | | Vanuatu |
| | | | Western Samoa |

^a Although no recent activity has been noted under the agreement, we have no information of the cancellation of the accord.

^b Joint ventures.



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Table 4
USSR: Assistance to Fishing Industries
in LDCs, 1959-31 December 1985

| Country | Year | Agreements and Protocols | Remarks | Value (million US \$) |
|---------------------|------|---|---|--------------------------|
| North Africa | | | | |
| Algeria | 1968 | Protocol under October 1963 line of credit: provides 18 trawlers, port construction, and oceanographic research assistance. | Agreement expired in 1969. Exchange of experts discussed by bilateral economic commission in 1968-69. | 4.5 |
| Mauritania | 1973 | Grant for oceanographic research laboratory at Nouadhibou; staff of 25 provided free until locals are trained. | Laboratory completed. | 5.0 |
| | | Five-year agreement modifiable at one-year intervals gives Soviets fishing rights within a 30-mile limit; number, size, and type of craft specified in the agreement. A mandatory percentage of catch is to be processed at the underutilized Nouadhibou facilities. In return, Soviets agree to provide technical assistance in fisheries research and pay undisclosed annual royalties. | | |
| | 1975 | Protocol established joint fishing company under 1973 agreement: to include a fish-processing complex, 33 Soviet vessels, and 30,000 tons of fish annually for Mauritania. Two trawlers provided free of charge. | | 7.9 |
| | 1976 | Protocol to 1973 agreement. | | |
| | 1978 | Agreement renewed for five years with annual protocols. | After the coup of July 1978, agreement was canceled and new negotiations were begun to replace licensing system with a joint venture. | |
| | 1981 | Protocol to establish joint venture, Mausov: 60 percent owned by Mauritanian interests. Soviet vessels to fish Mauritanian waters in return for investment in processing complex and ship repair facility. | Mausov in operation, has licensed 46 Soviet vessels. | 16.0 |
| Morocco | 1983 | Agreement revised. | | |
| | 1966 | Credit for fishing boats. | | 3.1 |
| | 1973 | Under United Nations Development Program, Food and Agricultural Organization: fisheries research on Soviet vessels, training in USSR, and creation of training center in Morocco. Joint company to be organized to operate leased Soviet vessels in Moroccan coastal waters and to construct and operate a fish-processing plant and refrigeration warehouse. | Processing plant not built. | |

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Table 4 (continued)

| Country | Year | Agreements and Protocols | Remarks | Value (million US \$) |
|---------------------------|------|---|---|--------------------------|
| Morocco | 1978 | Agreement for joint companies, import of surplus Moroccan fish, assistance in organizing Moroccan maritime personnel, aid in cannery and export operation, and fisheries studies on Soviet-supplied research vessels. For five-year period. | No joint venture formed. | |
| | 1984 | Protocol on cooperation in fishing. | | |
| | 1985 | General protocol on forming a number of small joint fishing and processing ventures with equal joint ownership and an increase in annual 6-year fishing scholarships to 55. Moscow also proposed formation of joint venture similar to the one with Mauritania. | | |
| Tunisia | 1976 | Agreement for joint Tunisian-Soviet company to develop Tunisian industry and protocol for continued fisheries research and Soviet assistance. | No activity noted. | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | | |
| Angola | 1976 | Agreement on joint fishing venture including: Marine survey. Survey and development of national fishing industry. Modernization of fish-processing enterprises. Provision of vessels and training. In return, Soviets received exclusive fishing rights within Angola's 200-mile zone, plus facilities for anchorage, repair, provisioning, and unloading. | In 1978, Moscow donated four fishing boats and two trawlers to be manned by Soviet crews. Cooperation continues in fleet formation, development of port infrastructure, and training. | |
| | 1977 | Grant—fisheries aid. | | 0.5 |
| | | Protocol to provide: 30,000 tons of fish to Angola per year. 10 additional trawlers and technical services. | | 10.0 |
| | 1978 | Grant of six fishing boats. | | 0.1 |
| | | Protocol on aid in training and constructing several fish processing plants. | | |
| | 1979 | Grant of fisheries protection vessel. | | 0.1 |
| | | Protocol for joint fishing project, 1979-81, training of Angolans. | | |
| | 1983 | Grant of second fisheries protection vessel. | | 0.1 |
| | 1984 | Fishing agreement to cover eight years. Soviets to establish fisheries complex with wharves, repair facilities, and cold storage complex on credit basis. | Angolans renegotiated agreement in 1985. | 50.0 |

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Table 4
USSR: Assistance to Fishing Industries
in LDCs, 1959-31 December 1985 (continued)

| Country | Year | Agreements and Protocols | Remarks | Value (million US \$) |
|-------------------|---------|--|---|--------------------------|
| Benin | 1977 | Agreement probably includes construction of shore facilities and a joint venture. | No progress beyond research stage. | 0.5 |
| Cape Verde | 1979 | Credit—expansion of port facilities. | | 5.3 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 1973 | Soviets given fishing rights and use of Luba port facility; Soviets to provide fish and train Guinean personnel on Soviet trawlers. Joint venture, Ecompesca, formed. | Agreement allowed to lapse by Equatorial Guinea in 1979. | 0.5 |
| | 1980 | Agreement canceled. | | |
| The Gambia | 1973 | Survey of local fisheries resources. | No implementation beyond initial survey. | 0.1 |
| | 1975 | Protocol to construct port facilities, provide fishing vessels and training. | | 2.0 |
| Ghana | 1960 | Protocol to construct fishing complex at Tema, including processing and cold storage plants, shop to produce fishing gear, eight fishing boats. | Work suspended after 1966 coup, resumed in early 1970s. Drydock facilities completed by Ghana in 1967. | 11.2 |
| | 1961 | Credit—10 fishing trawlers. | Delivered. | 2.8 |
| | 1963-64 | Protocol to 1960 agreement for floating dock, training of 100 Ghanaians, equipment for fisheries school, and joint research. | Fisheries assistance continued as only program after the overthrow of N'Krumah. | |
| | 1976 | Protocol to increase Soviet participation in Ghanaian fisheries and to create a joint Soviet-Ghanaian company for production and processing of tuna. | No activity noted. | |
| Guinea | 1959 | Under a \$35 million line of credit a cold storage plant at Conakry. | Completed 1963; expanded 1968. Technical training provided. | 2.3 |
| | 1962 | Under a credit of \$13 million, port machinery, 10 fishing vessels, and cold storage plant. | Four seiners delivered in 1966. Soviet and Guinean personnel operate boats. Repair facilities under construction. | 8.0 |
| | 1966 | Authorized Soviets to fish in Guinea's EEZ in return for 60 three-year scholarships for study in the USSR; construction of dock and repair facilities at Conakry. | Soviets have fished Guinean waters but have not provided promised shore facilities and technical assistance. | |
| | 1969 | Renewed the 1966 protocol and arranged for the lease of Soviet trawlers through June 1979. | Soviets to provide 50 percent of their catch to Guinea. | |
| | 1973 | Grant for oceanographic research center at Conakry. | Completed. | 1.5 |
| | 1974 | Protocol permanently assigned hydrographic vessel to Conakry and provided service and repair facilities for it. | Agreement expired in 1976. Short term licensing of Soviet vessels until 1981. | |
| | 1981 | Fishing cooperation agreement. Soviets licensed to fish in Guinean waters for annual flat fee of \$0.8 million, to sell 10,000 tons of fish on Guinean market, to train Guineans in fisheries management, and to develop fishing industry. | Being implemented. | |

Table 4 (continued)

| Country | Year | Agreements and Protocols | Remarks | Value (million US \$) |
|---------------|------|--|---|--------------------------|
| Guinea | 1984 | Grant of 150 tons of fish. | | 0.2 |
| | | Agreement granting the Soviets fishing rights in return for fishing boats, a refrigerated warehouse, and an ice plant, supply of 10,000 tons of fish annually, training to Guineans, and rental fees to the government. Moscow has allocated \$2.2 million for fisheries development study. | | 25.0 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 1975 | Agreement for joint commercial venture "Estrela do Mar," with Soviets supplying five refrigerated trawlers and 90 percent of the personnel. Also, a 10-year agreement allowing five-year renewal for fisheries research, training, and technical assistance establishing fishing fleet and processing plants. Reciprocal rights granted Soviets for five boats. Technical services for cash. | Five boats delivered 1975; fish processing facilities completed 1980. | 10.5 |
| | 1977 | Protocol implementing cold storage plant at Bafata, port modernization, fisheries infrastructural development, transfer of four ships, and building repair docks. | | |
| | 1978 | Renegotiated 1975 agreement for straight partnership with joint receipts after operating costs split two ways. Soviets to drop operating charges for ships. | | |
| | 1984 | Grant of fish. | | 0.2 |
| Kenya | 1964 | Under a \$44 million line of credit, USSR agreed to construct fish cannery and related facilities, training, and supply of vessels. | Training and supply of vessels in 1965-68. | 2.0 |
| Liberia | 1981 | Soviet research vessel conducted survey of Liberian waters. | Completed. | 0.1 |
| Mauritius | 1970 | Credit for two trawlers, marine equipment, and services of specialists. Renewable at three-year intervals. | About \$1 million worth of fishing gear delivered. | 5.0 |
| | 1974 | Accord signed in 1974 and renewed in 1976 calls for joint venture for research and supplying local markets with 60 tons of fish annually. Ten trainees to study in USSR each year. | Agreement allowed to lapse by Mauritius in 1980. | |
| Mozambique | 1976 | General fishing agreement includes a joint venture, technical assistance to fishing industry construction of refrigeration and port facilities, and leasing Soviet boats to Mozambican facilities. | | |

Table 4
USSR: Assistance to Fishing Industries
in LDCs, 1959-31 December 1985 (continued)

| Country | Year | Agreements and Protocols | Remarks | Value (million US \$) |
|--------------|------|--|---|--------------------------|
| Mozambique | 1977 | Protocol to 1976 credit agreement on training crews and constructing port facilities in return for 10 to 15 percent of catch and use of port facilities. | Agreement implemented. | 5.0 |
| | 1979 | Five-year agreement to form joint venture, Mosopesca. Soviets to provide four boats. | Joint venture Mosopesca formed; four boats delivered in 1980. | 0.4 |
| | 1980 | Agreement to provide repair facility at Maputo including floating drydock, workshop, and training center. Repair facilities to service Soviet fishing fleet. | Completed in 1982. | 18.5 |
| | 1983 | Protocol to supply three additional fishing boats to Mosopesca. | Deliveries completed in 1985. | 0.3 |
| | 1984 | Protocol to assist in setting up fishing cooperatives. | | 0.3 |
| Senegal | 1965 | Agreement to develop fisheries; conduct research; construct tuna complex; provide 10 tuna boats, fishing equipment, and training. | Complex declared not feasible in 1966. Tuna boats delivered 1969-73. | 4.4 |
| | 1968 | Protocol for study of deep sea fish resources. | Completed. | |
| | 1971 | Protocol for joint fisheries survey and Soviet training program. | Senegal permits bunkering, crew change, and light repair under the 1965 agreement, but no fishing within territorial waters. Dakar reportedly finds the bunkering trade profitable enough to overlook 200-mile zone fishing violations. | |
| Seychelles | 1978 | Agreement for research, development of fishing industry, and training of Seychellois. | Research completed; two patrol boats provided as grant. In abeyance. | 0.2 |
| | 1984 | Agreement to construct two floating drydocks with total capacity of 800 tons to repair fishing boats and patrol craft at Victoria and Felicite Island under credit. | Seychelles reluctant to go ahead with the installation as part of current modernization effort. | 20.0 |
| Sierra Leone | 1976 | Agreement provides for joint studies of fisheries resources, port construction, and a joint venture, Sierra Fishing Co. | Joint company formed and in operation. | 7.0 |
| | 1977 | Protocol for continued cooperation in constructing fishing harbors, training personnel, establishing facilities for maintenance and repair, and drawing up fisheries development plan and research program. Eighty scholarships established for study in USSR. | Quay constructed, equipment delivered, and marine training school established. Three fishing boats provided in 1980. | |
| | 1978 | Ten-year extension of 1976 agreement; annual protocols determine activities. | | |

Table 4 (continued)

| Country | Year | Agreements and Protocols | Remarks | Value (million US \$) |
|----------------------|------|--|---|--------------------------|
| Somalia | 1963 | In protocol to 1961 line of credit, USSR agreed to provide credits for equipment for constructing a fish cannery at Laas Qoray with annual capacity of 6 million cans a year. | Completed 1970. | 4.8 |
| | 1975 | Credit for fishing industry development (\$19 million), port and processing facilities (\$9 million), training center for 2,200 trainees, expansion of shipyard for fishing boats. | Suspended 1977. | 28.0 |
| | 1975 | Grant for fishing industry development and refugee resettlement. | Suspended in 1977. | 14.0 |
| Sudan | 1961 | Survey of fishing potential of Red Sea and Nile; fish cannery to be established at Jabal al Awliya. | Survey completed in 1964. Cannery feasibility reports prepared in 1965, but no subsequent activity. | 0.4 |
| Tanzania | 1966 | Protocol under \$20 million credit includes marine equipment and construction of fish drying and cold storage plants. | Marine equipment delivered. Cold storage and drying plants canceled. | 0.9 |
| | 1982 | Agreement to carry out fisheries research in Tanzanian waters. | Tanzania dissatisfied with inadequate reports that Soviets made available. | |
| East Asia | | | | |
| Indonesia | 1964 | Agreement under a 1956 credit to provide trawlers and establish a fishing complex. | \$12.5 million worth of trawlers delivered; shipyard and oceanographic school completed. | 15.1 |
| Kiribati | 1985 | One-year licensing agreement permits 17 Soviet vessels to operate in Kiribati's EEZ until August 1986 for a fee of about \$1.7 million annually. | Fishing operations began in October, Kiribati has requested Soviets to submit a proposal for a detailed agreement involving shore facilities. | |
| Singapore | 1975 | Agreement for joint company to establish Singapore's first fully integrated seafood processing and storage complex and to provide local market with seafood and fishmeal. | The joint venture company, Marissco, processes and markets 65,000 tons of fish annually, mostly in Europe. | |
| Malaysia | 1974 | Agreement for Soviet fisheries assistance, port construction, and possible joint venture. | Not implemented. | 1.5 |
| Latin America | | | | |
| Argentina | 1974 | Agreement for joint fisheries research, training, construction of fishing port, and joint fishing company. | Preliminary oceanographic studies completed. | 5.0 |
| Chile | 1968 | Following surveys, Soviets agreed to establish fishing port and crabmeat plant under a 1967 line of credit. | Suspended. | 10.0 |
| | 1971 | Agreement for development of fishing ports, training on Soviet vessels, technical school, and rental of Soviet fishing vessels. | Suspended. | |

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Table 4
USSR: Assistance to Fishing Industries
in LDCs, 1959-31 December 1985 (continued)

| Country | Year | Agreements and Protocols | Remarks | Value (million US \$) |
|-----------|------|--|--|--------------------------|
| Colombia | 1981 | Cooperation between Colombian firm Impescol and Soviet firm Pesconsa to exploit Colombian fishing resources with Soviet vessels. | Possibility of formal joint venture. | |
| Guyana | 1977 | Agreement on technical assistance and training. | No activity noted. | |
| | 1978 | Protocol established joint company for catching, processing, and selling shellfish. | | |
| Jamaica | 1979 | Agreement to provide USSR fishing rights in Jamaican waters in exchange for Soviet vessels, research and training, and establishment of a joint venture. | Jamaica canceled agreement in 1983 without implementation. | |
| Mexico | 1978 | Agreement on joint venture involving Soviet technical assistance to Mexico. | Negotiations on joint venture stalled. | |
| Nicaragua | 1981 | Agreement for cooperation in fishing. Soviets to provide training and technical assistance, and to establish fishing institute at Bluefields. Joint venture to be formed. | Joint venture under negotiation, fishing studies completed. | 5.0 |
| | 1982 | Protocol providing for the construction of a repair facility at San Juan del Sur. Soviets to provide floating drydock and pier. They will pay Nicaragua \$0.2 million yearly for use of facility by Soviet tuna fleet. | Port development at San Juan del Sur may have been suspended. | 10.0 |
| | 1984 | Scientific protocol calls for study in commercialization of Pacific coast fishing grounds. | | |
| | 1985 | Two-year economic protocol calls for Soviet technical assistance to fishing. | Under way. | |
| Panama | 1982 | Agreement to permit bunkering of Soviet fishing fleet at the port of Vacamonte. | | |
| Peru | 1971 | Agreement provides aid in constructing fisheries complex at Paita, training Peruvians at Soviet fisheries institutes, and establishing a joint fisheries research program. Allows trawlers and fish factory ships facilities at Peruvian ports and access to Peruvian waters. Agreement valid for 10 years, and renewable for three-year periods after 1981. | Commission on Soviet-Peruvian fisheries cooperation formed in 1972. First and second stage of Paita complex completed in 1975. Port equipment installed in 1976. | 2.5 |
| | 1972 | Protocol for port construction and training of 30 Peruvians on Soviet research vessel. | | |
| | 1976 | Protocol for further research. | | |

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Table 4 (continued)

| Country | Year | Agreements and Protocols | Remarks | Value (million US \$) |
|--------------------|------|---|---|--------------------------|
| Peru | 1983 | Contracts with El Pacifico and Mercurio firms and Peruvian Government to permit Soviets to catch up to 55,000 tons of hake, saurel, and mackerel in Peruvian waters. Peru to receive 10 to 12 percent of catch. | Pacific Fishing Enterprise acting as intermediary for Sovrybflot, and leased Soviet trawlers to fish territorial waters. Studies by Soviet research vessels began October 1984. | |
| | 1984 | Contract permitting Soviet catch of up to 200,000 metric tons. Peru to receive 5 to 12 percent of catch. | | |
| | 1985 | Temporary agreement signed extending 1984 contract for Soviet trawlers to operate off Peruvian coast for three to four months in return for 15 percent of the catch. | | |
| Middle East | | | | |
| Egypt | 1964 | Agreement included Soviet ships for deep sea fishing and research, technical training, and assistance in developing fishing center on the Red Sea. | Three-year fish survey in south Mediterranean completed 1970. | 15.0 |
| | 1967 | Number of Egyptians training in USSR increased from 200 to 300. | | |
| | 1969 | USSR agreed to train additional 100 Egyptians. | | |
| | 1971 | Agreement to provide Egypt with 12,000 tons of fish annually, undertake a joint fisheries survey, and assist in developing Lake Nasser. | In 1971, Soviets train Egyptians in Atlantic fishing. Trawling equipment delivered, survey completed. USSR supplying fish at a highly favorable price. | 1.5 |
| | 1972 | Agreement on additional equipment, training, surveys, technical assistance, and construction of wharf on Red Sea. | Survey and training completed. | |
| | 1973 | Soviet ships to provide Egyptians fishing off African coast with fuel and fishing tackle and to deliver frozen fish to Alexandria. | Status of joint venture unknown since abrogation of friendship treaty in March 1976. | |
| | 1975 | Protocol on training and trawling equipment for deep sea operations. | | |
| | 1983 | Protocol on cooperation in fishing. Soviets to supply Egypt with 26,000 tons of frozen fish in 1983 and to train Egyptians. | The sale of fishing boats and equipment to Egypt under discussion. | |
| Iran | 1963 | Agreement to develop Caspian Sea resources, including equipment for large fish hatchery, marine survey, and reclamation work. | First section of hatchery and cold storage plant completed 1969. Port equipment arrived periodically after 1968. | 2.0 |
| | 1966 | Agreement under a \$17 million trade credit to expand port and construct cold storage plant. | Completed. | 2.7 |
| | 1969 | Agreement for trawler and five seiners. | Delivered in late 1971. | 3.0 |

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Table 4
USSR: Assistance to Fishing Industries
in LDCs, 1959-31 December 1985 (continued)

| Country | Year | Agreements and Protocols | Remarks | Value (million US \$) |
|-------------|------|---|---|--------------------------|
| Iran | 1971 | Protocol for fisheries survey of Persian Gulf. | | |
| | 1973 | Agreement for six additional fish hatcheries on the Caspian Sea. | Construction under way. | 1.6 |
| Iraq | 1959 | A 1959 credit agreement allocated unspecified aid for fisheries development. | | |
| | 1969 | Agreement to establish a research center, processing and storage facilities, to improve ports, and to train Iraqis. Allowed Soviet fishing fleet to enter Iraqi ports. Soviets also to deliver 60 fishing vessels over a five-year period, to establish repair bases, and to aid development of fishing industry. | First of Soviet-built ships delivered in 1971, three more in 1972, and eight in 1973. | 25.0 |
| | 1976 | Protocol for joint Iraqi-Soviet fishing company, Rafidain, with capital of \$51 million headquartered in Al Basrah, to begin with five vessels. Protocol provided for sea shipping and building Iraq's tanker and fishing fleet. | Soviets delivered two 841-ton ships equipped for fishing, freezing, and canning in 1977. | |
| | 1978 | Protocol on equipment for training centers. Soviets to plan development of fishing industry and give technical assistance to joint company. | Assistance ongoing. | |
| Kuwait | 1965 | Agreement on developing fisheries industry, including port and cold storage facilities and shipyard construction. | No activity noted. | |
| North Yemen | 1964 | Protocol covering two repair shops, seven fishing boats, processing facilities, and technical training. | Repair facility workshop and cold storage plant at Al Hudaydah completed; seven fishing boats delivered. | 8.0 |
| | 1974 | Protocol for expanding Al Hudaydah facilities. | Completed. | 6.6 |
| South Yemen | 1969 | Grant for fishing industry development included research, maritime equipment, a training center at Al Mukalla, and feasibility studies for canning and cold storage facilities. Three completely equipped seiners to be furnished by USSR. | Seiners, engine, and nets delivered in 1970. Training center established. Cannery design completed in 1971 and the Soviets agreed to supply an oil and flour unit. Surveys for cold storage plants completed. | |
| | 1972 | Protocol for Soviet supply of three additional fishing boats under 1969 grant described above. | Three fishing boats delivered under 1972 protocol. | |
| | 1974 | Agreement for creation of joint company, expansion of port facilities, and additional fishing vessels under an addition to 1972 line of credit. | Fishing port established at Hujaj, five trawlers valued at \$7.8 million delivered under a 1976 protocol—two medium-size trawlers delivered in December 1976 and three small vessels in March 1977. Soviets completed canning plant at Al Mukalla and a fish meal plant at Aden in August 1978. | 17.8 |

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Table 4 (continued)

| Country | Year | Agreements and Protocols | Remarks | Value (million US \$) |
|-------------------|------|--|---|--------------------------|
| South Yemen | 1979 | Protocol on cooperation in fishing. Two research vessels to explore resources in Gulf of Aden; two shore-based scientific labs to be established; five Soviet trawlers to fish South Yemeni waters. South Yemen to receive 2,000 tons fish per year and two trawlers, whose catch to be sold on Yemeni market. | Projects being implemented. | 35.0 |
| | 1980 | Additional credit for facilities at fishing port in Aden. | Two wharves, a floating drydock, a central workshop, and a production unit under construction. | 40.0 |
| Syria | 1974 | Fisheries development, Buhayrat al Asad (Al Asad Lake). | | |
| South Asia | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 1972 | Grant for 10 fishing boats, refrigeration facilities, a training center, and Soviet technicians. | Boats delivered. Cold storage plants and center completed. | 15.0 |
| India | 1966 | Deep sea fisheries assistance to include use of two Soviet trawlers and construction of shipyard. | Completed. | 2.2 |
| | 1978 | India asked Moscow for further assistance. Possibility of joint venture explored. | No agreement reached. | |
| Maldives | 1976 | Agreement for assistance to local fisheries and training aboard Soviet trawlers. | No activity noted. | 0.1 |
| Pakistan | 1965 | Agreement to supply trawlers. | Delivered. | 1.6 |
| | 1968 | Agreement for oceanographic research, design of a fishing port, and training of fishermen. | Soviet experts studied land facilities in 1968. In 1969, three Soviet trawlers began training fisheries personnel and conducting a two-year fishing survey. | 2.0 |
| Sri Lanka | 1971 | Agreement for technical training and establishment of training center, joint fisheries operations, and possible future purchase or rental of Soviet fishing vessels. | Oceanographic research began February 1972. Soviet technicians arrived in 1973 to assist in setting up training center. In 1977, 20 scholarships granted for training Sri Lankan personnel. | 3.0 |

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